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Error Bounds for Approximation with Neural Networks

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In this paper we prove convergence rates for the problem of approximating functions f by neural networks and similar constructions. We show that the rates are the better the smoother the activation functions are, provided that f satisfies an integral representation. We give error bounds not only in Hilbert spaces but also in general Sobolev spaces $W^{m,r}(\Omega)$. Finally, we apply our results to a class of percep-

Key Words: neural networks; error bounds; nonlinear function approximation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to find error bounds for the approximation of functions by feed-forward networks with a single hidden layer and a linear output layer, which can be written as

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(x, t_j), \tag{1}$$

where $c_j \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t_j \in P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ are parameters to be determined.

An important special case of (1) are so-called Ridge-constructions, i.e.,

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \sigma(a_j^T x + b_j). \tag{2}$$

The interest in such networks grew, since Hornik *et al.* [6] showed that functions of the form (2) are dense in $C(\Omega)$, if σ is a function of sigmoidal form. An other special case are radial basis function networks, where $\phi(x, t) = \psi(\|x - t\|)$ (cf. [11]).

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We consider the problem of approximating a function $f \in W^{m,r}(\Omega)$, where $W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ denote the usual Sobolev spaces and Ω is a (not necessarily bounded) domain in $\mathbb{R}^d$. This problem can be written in the abstract form

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_X, \tag{3}$$

where $X = W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ and X_n denotes the set of all functions of form (1), i.e.,

$$X_n = \left\{ g = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(x, t_j) : t_j \in P \subset \mathbb{R}^p, c_j \in \mathbb{R} \right\}. \tag{4}$$

ϕ is assumed smooth enough so that $X_n \subset X$; P is a (usually bounded) domain.

Usually, the convergence of solutions of (3) if they exist (note that X_n is not a finite-dimensional subspace of X) is arbitrarily slow, since the approximation problem is asymptotically ill-posed, i.e., arbitrarily small errors in the observation can lead to arbitrarily large errors in the approximation as $n \to \infty$ (cf., e.g., [2, 3]). It was shown in [3] that the set of functions to which networks of the form (1) converge is just the closure of the range of the integral operator

$$K: L^2(P) \to X, \qquad h \mapsto \int_P h(t)\, \phi(\cdot, t)\, dt.$$

Rates are usually only obtained under additional conditions on f (cf., e.g., [5]). A natural condition seems to be that f is in the range of the above operator, i.e.,

$$f(x) = \int_P h(t)\, \phi(x, t)\, dt, \tag{5}$$

where h is allowed to be in $L^1(P)$ if ϕ is smooth enough. It was shown in [9] that under this condition the rate

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \tag{6}$$

is obtained if ϕ is a continuous function (see also [7, 8]). We improve this result under additional smoothness assumptions on the basis function ϕ in the next section with estimates also in $H^m(\Omega) = W^{m,2}(\Omega)$. Moreover, we will give error bounds in $W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ that depend on the dimension p (cf. (4)), where the analysis is based on finite-element theory. In Section 3, we apply the results to perceptrons and give sufficient conditions on f for condition (5) to hold. Similar results on the unit circle have been obtained in [4, 10].

2. ERROR BOUNDS

An inspection of the proof of (6) in [9] shows that the result can be improved if the activation function ϕ is Hölder continuous. Moreover, rates can be obtained in $H^m(\Omega)$:

THEOREM 2.1. *Let X_n be defined as in* (4) *with $P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ compact and ϕ such that*

$$\|\phi(\cdot, t) - \phi(\cdot, s)\|_{H^m(\Omega)} \leqslant c\,\|t - s\|^\rho, \qquad \rho \in (0, 1], c > 0, m \in \mathbb{N}_0. \tag{7}$$

Moreover, let $f \in H^m(\Omega)$ satisfy (5) *with $h \in L^\infty(P)$. Then we obtain the rate*

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{H^m(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\rho}{p}}).$$

Proof. Let $\bar{P} = \{t \in P : h(t \geqslant 0\}$ (note that $\bar{P}$ is unique up to a set of measure zero) and $\bar{n} := [\frac{n}{2}]$. Since P is bounded, it is possible to find bounded measurable sets P_j such that

$$\bar{P} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\bar{n}} P_j, \qquad P \setminus \bar{P} = \bigcup_{j=\bar{n}+1}^{n} P_j, \qquad P_i \cap P_j = \{\}, i \neq j,$$
$$\operatorname{diam}(P_j) = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{p}}), \qquad |P_j| = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \tag{8}$$

We now define coefficients

$$c_j := \int_{P_j} h(t)\, dt$$

and probability measures

$$u_j(t) := \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{c_j} h(t), & t \in P_j, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \qquad \text{for } c_j \neq 0 \text{ and } \mu_j \text{ is arbitrary for } c_j = 0.$$

As a direct consequence of our construction we have that

$$h = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \mu_j.$$

Furthermore, we consider the variables $t_j \in P$ as random variables distributed with probability distribution μ_j. The expected value of $z(t_1, ..., t_n)$ is defined as

$$E[z] := \int_P \cdots \int_P z(t_1, ..., t_n)\, \mu_1(t_1) \cdots \mu_n(t_n)\, dt_1 \cdots dt_n.$$

With c_j and μ_j as above and f as in (5) we obtain using Fubini's theorem that

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left[\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)} \right]
&= \|f\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)} - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \left\langle f, \int_P \mu_j(t_j)\, \phi(\cdot, t_j)\, dt_j \right\rangle_{H^m(\Omega)} \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \neq j = 1}^{n} c_i c_j \left\langle \int_P \mu_i(t_i)\, \phi(\cdot, t_i)\, dt_i, \int_P \mu_j(t_j)\, \phi(\cdot, t_j)\, dt_j \right\rangle_{H^m(\Omega)} \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \int_P \mu_j(t_j)\, \|\phi(\cdot, t_j)\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)}\, dt_j \\
&= \left\| \int_P \left[h(t) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \mu_j(t) \right] \phi(\cdot, t)\, dt \right\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)} \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \left[\int_P \mu_j(t)\, \|\phi(\cdot, t)\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)}\, dt - \left\| \int_P \mu_j(t)\, \phi(\cdot, t)\, dt \right\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Since the first term on the right hand side vanishes, we may conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left[\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|^2_{H^m(\Omega)} \right]
&= \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} \int_\Omega \left[\int_P \mu_j(t) \left(\frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, t) \right)^2 dt \right. \\
&\qquad \left. - \left(\int_P \mu_j(t) \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, t)\, dt \right)^2 \right] dx \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} \int_\Omega \left[\int_{P_j} \mu_j(t) \left(\int_{P_j} \mu_j(t) \left(\frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, t) \right. \right. \right. \\
&\qquad \left. \left. \left. - \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, s) \right) ds \right)^2 dt \right] dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Noting that $h \in L^{\infty}(P)$ and (8) imply that $c_j = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n})$, we now obtain together with (7), (8), and the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality that

$$E\left[\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{H^m(\Omega)}^2\right]$$
$$\leqslant \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} \int_{\Omega} \left[\int_{P_j} \mu_j(t) \int_{P_j} \mu_j(s) \left(\frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \phi(x, t) - \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \phi(x, s) \right)^2 ds\, dt \right] dx$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^2 \int_{P_j} \mu_j(t) \int_{P_j} \mu_j(s) \, \|\phi(\cdot, t) - \phi(\cdot, s)\|_{H^m(\Omega)}^2 \, ds\, dt$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(n \cdot n^{-2} \cdot n^{-\frac{2\rho}{p}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^{-1-\frac{2\rho}{p}}).$$

Therefore, there exists a set of elements $\bar{t}_j \in P$ such that

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{H^m(\Omega)} \leqslant \left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, \bar{t}_j) \right\|_{H^m(\Omega)}$$
$$\leqslant \left(E\left[\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{H^m(\Omega)}^2\right]\right)^{1/2}$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\rho}{p}}),$$

where c_j is as above. ∎

We think that the proposition above is also true if $h \in L^2(P)$. However, the choice of the subsets P_j in (8) has to be more tricky, since $c_j = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n})$ will no longer hold, in general.

We will now turn to other estimates in spaces $W^{m,r}(\Omega)$. The error bounds will depend on the dimension p of $P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$. The proofs are based on the following results from finite-element theory (see [12]):

Let

$$P := \bigtimes_{i=1}^{p} [\underline{p}_i, \bar{p}_i] \qquad \text{and}$$

$$P_{l_1 \cdots l_p} := \bigtimes_{i=1}^{p} \left[\underline{p}_i + \frac{\bar{p}_i - \underline{p}_i}{\tau} l_i, \underline{p}_i + \frac{\bar{p}_i - \underline{p}_i}{\tau} (l_i + 1) \right], \qquad \tau \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then, obviously

$$P = \bigcup_{\substack{l_i = 0, \ldots, \tau-1 \\ i = 1, \ldots, p}} P_{l_1 \cdots l_p}.$$

Moreover, we define for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$t_{j_1 \cdots j_p} := (t_{j_1 \cdots j_p;\, 1}, \ldots, j_{j_1 \cdots j_p;\, p}) \in \mathbb{R}^p, \qquad t_{j_1 \cdots j_p;\, i} := \underline{p}_i + \frac{\bar{p}_i - \underline{p}_i}{k\tau}\, j_i, \quad j_i = 0, \ldots, k\tau. \tag{9}$$

Then for all $kl_i \leqslant v_i \leqslant k(l_i+1)$ there exists a unique polynomial function

$$q_{v_1 \cdots v_p} \in Q_{k, l_1 \cdots l_p} := \{q(t) = \sum c_{j_1 \cdots j_p} t_1^{j_1} \cdots t_p^{j_p} : 0 \leqslant j_i \leqslant k, \; 1 \leqslant i \leqslant p, t = (t_1, \ldots, t_p) \in P_{l_1 \cdots l_p}\} \tag{10}$$

satisfying

$$q_{v_1 \cdots v_p}(t_{j_1 \cdots j_p}) = \prod_{i=1}^{p} \delta_{v_i j_i}, \; kl_i \leqslant v_i, j_i \leqslant k(l_i+1). \tag{11}$$

The function u_I, defined by

$$u_I|_{P_{l_1 \cdots l_p}} := \sum_{kl_i \leqslant j_k \leqslant k(l_i+1)} u(t_{j_1 \cdots j_p})\, q_{j_1 \cdots j_p}, \tag{12}$$

interpolates $u \in C(P)$ at the knots $t_{j_1 \cdots j_p}$, $0 \leqslant j_i \leqslant k\tau$, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant p$. Note that $u_I \in C(P) \cap H^1(P)$.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let $P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ be rectangular. If $u \in H^k(P)$ with $k > \frac{p}{2}$, then there is a constant $\eta_\kappa > 0$ such that for all multiindices β with $|\beta| = \kappa < k$ and for all $l_i \in \{0, \ldots, \tau-1\}$, $i = 1, \ldots, p$, it holds that*

$$\|D^\beta(u-u_I)\|_{L^2(P_{l_1 \cdots l_p})} \leqslant \eta_\kappa \tau^{-(k-\kappa)}\, |u|_{H^k(P_{l_1 \cdots l_p})}. \tag{13}$$

If $u \in C^k(P)$, then there is a constant $\bar{\eta}_\kappa > 0$ such that for all multiindices β with $|\beta| = \kappa < k$ and for all $l_i \in \{0, \ldots, \tau-1\}$, $i = 1, \ldots, p$, it holds that,

$$\|D^\beta(u-u_I)\|_{L^\infty(P_{l_1 \cdots l_p})} \leqslant \bar{\eta}_\kappa \tau^{-(k-\kappa)} \max_{|\gamma| = k} \|D^\gamma u\|_{L^\infty(P_{l_1 \cdots l_p})}. \tag{14}$$

Proof. The proof follows with Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.3 in [12]. ∎

For our main result we need the following types of smoothness of ϕ: $\phi \in W^{m,r}(\Omega, Y)$ with $Y = H^k(P)$ or $Y = C^k(P)$ and norms

$$\|\phi\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega,Y)} := \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} \int_\Omega \left\| \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, \cdot) \right\|_Y^r dx \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}, & \text{if} \quad 1 \leqslant r < \infty, \\ \max_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \Omega} \left\| \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial x^\alpha} \phi(x, \cdot) \right\|_Y, & \text{if} \quad r = \infty. \end{cases}$$

THEOREM 2.2. *Let X_n be defined as in (4) with $P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ bounded and rectangular and let $\phi \in W^{m,r}(\Omega, Y)$ with $Y = H^k(P), k > \frac{p}{2}$, or $Y = C^k(P)$. Moreover, let $f \in W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ satisfy (5) with $h \in L^2(P)$ if $Y = H^k(P)$ and $h \in L^1(P)$ if $Y = C^k(P)$. Then we obtain the rate*

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{k}{p}}).$$

Proof. If we choose c_j as

$$c_j := \int_P h(t)\, \gamma_j(t)\, dt, \qquad \gamma_j \in L^\infty(P),$$

with h as in (5), then we obtain that

$$\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \left\| \int_P h(t) \left(\phi(\cdot, t) - \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_i(t)\, \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right) dt \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)}.$$

Let us define $\tau := ([n^{1/p}] - 1)/k$ and $\bar{n} := (k\tau + 1)^p \leqslant n$. Then we choose t_j and γ_j as follows: For $j = \bar{n} + 1, ..., n$ let t_j be arbitrary and $\gamma_j \equiv 0$. For $j = 1, ..., \bar{n}$ let t_j and γ_j be the appropriate knots and basis functions such that the sum above equals the interpolating function $\phi_I(\cdot, t)$ (see (9)–(12)), i.e.,

$$\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \left\| \int_P h(t) (\phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_I(\cdot, t))\, dt \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)}.$$

Note that this interpolating property also holds for all derivatives of ϕ with respect to x, since the interpolation is done with respect to t only and holds independently of x. Applying (13) ($\beta = 0$) for $Y = H^k(P)$ and (14) ($\beta = 0$) for $Y = C^k(P)$ we obtain the estimates

$$\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} \leqslant \eta_0 \tau^{-k} \|h\|_{L^2(P)} \|\phi\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega, H^k(P))} \tag{15}$$

and

$$\left\| f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \phi(\cdot, t_j) \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} \leqslant \bar{\eta}_0 \tau^{-k} \|h\|_{L^2(P)} \|\phi\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega, C^k(P))} \tag{16}$$

respectively. Now the assertion follows together with the fact that $\tau \sim n^{\frac{1}{p}}$. ∎

Remark 2.1. The idea of choosing c_j, t_j and γ_j as in the prove above was found in a paper by Wahba [13] for one-dimensional P. This idea was extended to higher dimensions, i.e., $P \subset \mathbb{R}^p$.

The following extensions of Theorem 2.2 are obvious from the proof:

- If P is not rectangular but $\operatorname{supp}(h) \subset \bar{P} \subset P$ with $\bar{P}$ rectangular, then the results are still valid.
- If $Y = C^k(P)$, the condition (5) for f with $h \in L^1(P)$ may be replaced by: f is such that there exists a uniformly bounded sequence h_l in $L^1(P)$ with

$$\left\| f - \int_P h_l(t)\, \phi(\cdot, t)\, dt \right\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} \to 0 \qquad \text{as} \quad l \to \infty.$$

- Condition (5) may be generalized to

$$f(x) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant \kappa} \int_P h_\beta(t) \frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial t^\beta} \phi(x, t)\, dt, \qquad \kappa < k. \tag{17}$$

If the functions γ_j are chosen such that for each β they coincide with the appropriate derivative of the basis functions $q_{j_1 \cdots j_p}$ in $P_{l_1 \cdots l_p}$, we obtain together with Proposition 2.1 the rates

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{(k-\kappa)}{p}}).$$

Finally, we want to mention that the rates above and in Theorem 2.2 decrease with increasing dimension p. There is no dimensionless term like $n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ in (6) or Theorem 2.1. Since the estimates in the proof of Theorem 2.2 are based on a fixed choice of knots t_j this dependence on p is to be expected. We were not able to improve the rates for a possible optimal choice of knots. However, since Proposition 2.1 is valid also for many other non-uniform choices of knots t_j, the rates in Theorem 2.2 are valid for many choices t_j (also non-optimal ones) if at least c_j is chosen optimally.

3. APPLICATIONS TO PERCEPTRONS

We now apply the results of the previous section to perceptrons with a single hidden layer, namely Ridge- constructions (cf. (2)) where σ is a function of sigmoidal form, i.e.,

$$X_n = \left\{ g = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j \sigma(a_j^T x + b_j) : a_j \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^d,\, b_j \in B \subset \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

and σ is piecewise continuous, monotonically increasing, and such that

$$\lim_{t \to -\infty} \sigma(t) = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{t \to +\infty} \sigma(t) = 1.$$

If σ is such that

$$\sigma(t) := \begin{cases} 1, & t > 1, \\ p(t), & -1 \leqslant t \leqslant 1, \\ 0, & t < -1, \end{cases} \tag{18}$$

with p the unique polynomial of degree $2k+1$ satisfying

$$p(-1) = 0,\ p(1) = 1, \text{ and } p^{(l)}(-1) = 0 = p^{(l)}(1), \qquad 1 \leqslant l \leqslant k, \tag{19}$$

then $\sigma \in C^{k,1}$ and $\sigma \in W^{k+1,\sigma}$ (see Fig. 1).

EXAMPLE 3.1. Let us consider the special case of $k = 0$, i.e.,

$$\sigma(t) := \begin{cases} 1, & t > 1, \\ \dfrac{t+1}{2}, & -1 \leqslant t \leqslant 1, \\ 0, & t < -1, \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

and let $A := \mathop{\times}_{i=1}^{d} [-\bar{a}_i, \bar{a}_i]$ and $B := [-\bar{b}, \bar{b}]$ with $\bar{a}_i > 0$ and $\bar{b} > 0$ such that

$$\forall a \in A \ \ \forall x \in \Omega : |a^T x| \leqslant \bar{b} - 1.$$

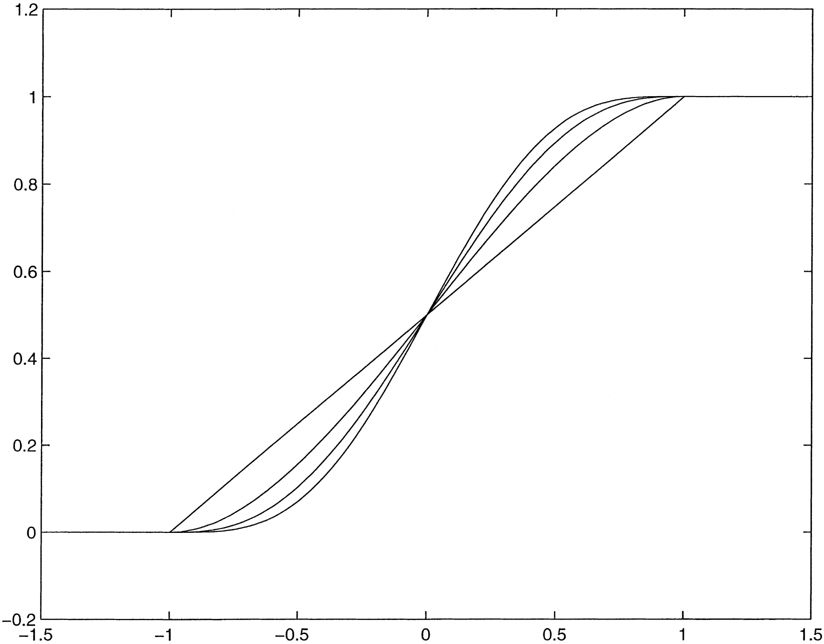

FIG. 1. Function σ from (18) and (19) for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

Since $\phi(x, a, b) := \sigma(a^T x + b)$ satisfies (7) with $m = 0$ and $\rho = 1$, Theorem 2.1 implies that

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{d+1}})$$

if

$$\begin{aligned} rclf(x) &= \int_A \int_{-\bar{b}}^{\bar{b}} h(a, b)\, \sigma(a^T x + b)\, db\, da \\ &= \int_A \left[\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} h(a, b) \frac{1 + a^T x + b}{2}\, db + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} h(a, b)\, db \right] da \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

for some $h \in L^\infty(A \times B)$.

Example 3.2. We consider now the general case, where σ is defined by (18), (19), and where A and B are as in Example 3.1.

Since $\phi(x, a, b) := \sigma(a^T x + b)$ satisfies that $\phi \in W^{m,\infty}(\Omega, C^{k-m}(A \times B))$ $(m \leqslant k)$ and $\phi \in W^{m,\infty}(\Omega, H^{k+1-m}(A \times B))$ $(m \leqslant k+1)$, we may apply Theorem 2.2 to obtain

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{k-m}{d+1}})$$

if $f \in W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ satisfies

$$f(x) = \int_A \left[\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} h(a, b)\, p(a^T x + b)\, db + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} h(a, b)\, db \right] da \tag{22}$$

for some $h \in L^1(A \times B)$ and

$$\inf_{g \in X_n} \|f - g\|_{W^{m,r}(\Omega)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{k+1-m}{d+1}})$$

if $f \in W^{m,r}(\Omega)$ satisfies (22) for some $h \in L^2(A \times B)$ and $k+1-m > \frac{d+1}{2}$. Note that for $m = 0$ and $k > \frac{d+1}{2}$ the rate above is better than the one in Example 3.1.

From both examples, we can see that the conditions (21) and (22) can be only satisfied if f is several times differentiable. We will now give a sufficient condition on f that guarantees (21):

Let $\varepsilon_0 := 0$ and $\varepsilon_n := \frac{\pi}{2}(4n^j - 3)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, for some $j \in \mathbb{N}$ to be specified later, and let $\rho_n := \varepsilon_n / \varepsilon_{n+1}$. We define the function h as

$$h(a, b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\kappa_n(a) \cos(b\varepsilon_n) + \lambda_n(a) \sin(b\varepsilon_n)), \tag{23}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_n(a) &:= \begin{cases} -(2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_n^3 \Im \hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n), & \text{if } \ a \in A \setminus \rho_{n-1} A, \\ 0, & \text{else}, \end{cases} \\ \lambda_n(a) &:= \begin{cases} (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_n^3 \Re \hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n), & \text{if } \ a \in A \setminus \rho_{n-1} A, \\ 0, & \text{else}. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Note that, due to the definition of κ_n and λ_n, the sum in (23) will be almost always finite. $\Im$ and $\Re$ denote the imaginary and real part, respectively. The definition of κ_n and λ_n seem rather technical. It will become clear from the proofs of Lemma 3.1 and Proposition 3.1. With $\hat{f}$ we denote the Fourier transform of any function $\tilde{f}$ satisfying that $\tilde{f} = f$ in Ω.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let f be such that $(1+|\cdot|^{3+\alpha-1/p})\,\hat{f}(\cdot) \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$, where $\hat{f}$ is as above and $\alpha = 0$ for $p = 1$ and $\alpha > 0$ for $1 < p \leqslant \infty$, and let A and B be as in Example 3.1. Then it holds for h defined by (23) and (24) with $j \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large (see the definition of ε_n) that*

$$h \in L^p(A \times B).$$

Proof. Let $p < \infty$. Then we obtain with (23) and (24) that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_A \int_{-\bar{b}}^{\bar{b}} |h(a, b)|^p \, db \, da \\
&\quad = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\rho_k A \setminus \rho_{k-1} A} \int_{-\bar{b}}^{\bar{b}} \left| \sum_{n=1}^{k} (\kappa_n(a) \cos(b\varepsilon_n) + \lambda_n(a) \sin(b\varepsilon_n)) \right|^p db \, da \\
&\quad \leqslant 2\bar{b} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\rho_k A \setminus \rho_{k-1} A} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} (|\kappa_n(a)| + |\lambda_n(a)|) \right)^p da \\
&\quad = \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\rho_k A \setminus \rho_{k-1} A} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} \varepsilon_n^3 \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)| \right)^p da \right).
\end{aligned}$$

This together with the estimate

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} \varepsilon_n^3 \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)| \right)^p \leqslant \left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} \varepsilon_n^{(3+\alpha)\,p} \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)|^p \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} \varepsilon_n^{-\frac{\alpha p}{p-1}} \right)^{p-1}$$

and the fact that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n^{-\frac{\alpha p}{p-1}} < \infty,$$

if $\alpha > 0$, $p > 1$, and $1 > \frac{p-1}{\alpha p}$, implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_A \int_{-\bar{b}}^{\bar{b}} |h(a, b)|^p \, db \, da &= \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{A \setminus \rho_{n-1} A} \varepsilon_n^{(3+\alpha)\,p} \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)|^p \, da \right) \\
&= \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\varepsilon_n A \setminus \varepsilon_{n-1} A} \varepsilon_n^{(3+\alpha)\,p-1} \, |\hat{f}(z)|^p \, dz \right)
\end{aligned}$$

if j is sufficiently large and $\alpha = 0$ for $p = 1$ and $\alpha > 0$ for $p > 1$ which we assume to hold in the following. Since

$$\exists C > 0 \; \forall z \in \varepsilon_n A \setminus \varepsilon_{n-1} A : \varepsilon_n^{(3+\alpha)\,p-1} \leqslant C(1 + |z|^{3+\alpha-\frac{1}{p}})^p,$$

we finally obtain that

$$\int_A \int_{-\bar{b}}^{\bar{b}} |h(a,b)|^p \, db \, da = \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\varepsilon_n A \setminus \varepsilon_{n-1} A} (1+|z|^{3+\alpha-\frac{1}{p}})^p \, |\hat{f}(z)|^p \, dz \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (1+|z|^{3+\alpha-\frac{1}{p}})^p \, |\hat{f}(z)|^p \, dz \right).$$

This proves the assertion for $p < \infty$.

Let us now consider the case $p = \infty$: We assume that $\alpha > 0$ and that $j > \frac{1}{\alpha}$. Then we obtain for all $a \in \rho_k A \setminus \rho_{k-1} A$ that

$$|h(a,b)| \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{k} (|\kappa_n(a)| + |\lambda_n(a)|)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} \varepsilon_n^3 \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)| \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{k} (1+(|a| \, \varepsilon_n)^{3+\alpha}) \, \varepsilon_n^{-\alpha} \, |\hat{f}(a\varepsilon_n)| \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(\|(1+|\cdot|^{3+\alpha}) \, \hat{f}(\cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}).$$

This proves the assertion for $p = \infty$. ∎

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let f, A, and B satisfy the conditions in Lemma 3.1. Moreover, let f be such that $(1+|\cdot|) \, \hat{f}(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then f has an integral representation (21) for some $h \in L^p(A \times B)$.*

Proof. With the special choice of h as in (23) and (24) we know from Lemma 3.1 that $h \in L^p(A \times B)$. We will now show that

$$g(x) := \int_A \left[\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} h(a,b) \, \frac{1+a^T x+b}{2} \, db + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} h(a,b) \, db \right] da$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\rho_k A \setminus \rho_{k-1} A} \sum_{n=1}^{k} \left[\kappa_n(a) \left(\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} \cos(b\varepsilon_n) \, \frac{1+a^T x+b}{2} \, db \right.\right.$$

$$\left. + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} \cos(b\varepsilon_n) \, db \right)$$

$$+ \lambda_n(a) \left(\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} \sin(b\varepsilon_n) \, \frac{1+a^T x+b}{2} \, db \right.$$

$$\left.\left. + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} \sin(b\varepsilon_n) \, dt \right) \right] da$$

is identical to f up to a constant. The integrals with respect to b may be calculated analytically. Together with $\sin(\varepsilon_n)=1$ this yields that

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\rho_k A \backslash \rho_{k-1} A} \sum_{n=1}^{k} [\kappa_n(a)(\varepsilon_n^{-1} \sin(\bar{b}\varepsilon_n)+\varepsilon_n^{-2} \sin(a^T x \varepsilon_n)) \\
&\quad + \lambda_n(a)(-\varepsilon_n^{-1} \cos(\bar{b}\varepsilon_n)+\varepsilon_n^{-2} \cos(a^T x \varepsilon_n))]\, da \\
&= (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\varepsilon_n A \backslash \varepsilon_{n-1} A} (\Re \hat{f}(z) \cos(z^T x) - \Im \hat{f}(z) \sin(z^T x))\, dz \\
&\quad - (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\varepsilon_n A \backslash \varepsilon_{n-1} A} \varepsilon_n (\Re \hat{f}(z) \cos(\bar{b}\varepsilon_n) + \Im \hat{f}(z) \sin(\bar{b}\varepsilon_n))\, dz.
\end{aligned}
$$

The second term above is a constant, since $(1+|\cdot|)\, \hat{f}(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$. (The proof is similar to the one in Lemma 3.1.) We denote this constant by C in the following. Hence, we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(x) &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Re \hat{f}(z) \cos(z^T x) - \Im \hat{f}(z) \sin(z^T x))\, dz + C \\
&= (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \hat{f}(z)\, e^{iz^T x}\, dz + C \\
&= f(x) + C.
\end{aligned}
$$

It remains to be shown that the constant function satisfies (21) for some $\bar{h} \in L^\infty(A \times B)$. Let $\bar{h}(a, b) := \frac{C}{\bar{b}\,|A|}$. Then we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\int_A \left[\int_{-1-a^T x}^{1-a^T x} \bar{h}(a, b)\, \frac{1+a^T x+b}{2}\, db + \int_{1-a^T x}^{\bar{b}} \bar{h}(a, b)\, db \right] da \\
&\quad = \frac{C}{\bar{b}\,|A|} \int_A (\bar{b}+a^T x)\, da = C,
\end{aligned}
$$

where we used the fact that

$$
\int_A a^T x\, da = 0
$$

for the special choice of A (see Example 3.1). ∎

Remark 3.1. For the case $p=1$, the condition $(1+|\cdot|)\, \hat{f}(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ in Proposition 3.1 is superfluous, since it is implied by condition $(1+|\cdot|^2)\, \hat{f}(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ in Lemma 3.1. This sufficient condition for (21) actually means that f has a C^2-extension into the exterior of Ω. On the other hand, it is easy to see that for condition (21) to hold it is necessary that f is two-times weakly differentiable.

For the case $p=2$, the conditions in Proposition 3.1 mean that f has a C^1-extension into the exterior of Ω and that f may be extended to a function in $H^{\frac{5}{2}+\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $\alpha>0$.

For the general case of perceptrons ($k\in\mathbb{N}$) in Example 3.2, one can prove a similar result to Proposition 3.1 by constructing the function h in Lemma 3.1 similarly to (23) and (24). The sufficient conditions for (22) to hold are:

$$(1+|\cdot|)\,\hat{f}(\cdot)\in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \qquad \text{and} \qquad (1+|\cdot|^{3+k+\alpha-\frac{1}{p}})\,\hat{f}(\cdot)\in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

It was shown in [1] that $(1+|\cdot|)\,\hat{f}(\cdot)\in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is sufficient for the rate

$$\inf_{g\in X_n}\|f-g\|_{L^2(\Omega)}=\mathcal{O}(n^{-1/2})$$

if $P=\mathbb{R}^{d+1}$. It is obvious that better rates can only be obtained under stronger conditions on f. Unfortunately, the rates in Theorem 2.2 are only better than $\mathcal{O}(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ if k is sufficiently large depending on the dimension d. On the other hand, the rates in Theorem 2.2 are also valid for non-optimally chosen $\{t_j\}$ (compare Remark 2.1).

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